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TURKEY.

Sanitary report.

[Report No. 155.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *July 9, 1896.*

According to the official sanitary reports, forwarded by the provincial sanitary authorities of the Turkish Empire, dysentery exists in Diarbekir, as well as smallpox. In Smyrna, besides these two epidemics, diphtheria also exists. It is stated from Bassora that rivers have overflowed and covered a large part of that country, and that a large part of the cattle have been destroyed. From Mecca it is stated that a large number of deaths have occurred there, of which many are due to dysentery, especially among the troops. It was in the month of last February that these deaths occurred. Later reports state that they have already begun to water the streets of Mecca. A cablegram from the island of Camaran (Red Sea) announces that distilled water is now supplied by the distillatory apparatus (see my report No. 139 of 26th of October). It supplies 50 tons of distilled water in twenty-four hours.

The latest intelligence from Egypt states that from the 28th of last June up to the 4th of July, 18 cholera deaths were registered in Alexandria. From Cairo it is stated that from the 27th of last June up to the 3d instant, 29 cholera deaths were registered. In the same space of time there have been registered 1,171 cholera deaths in other places in Egypt, where, since the beginning of the cholera epidemic, 6,425 cholera deaths have been registered. It has been officially stated that cholera broke out at Akasheh, on the Soudan boundary line, and at Suakim, on the Red Sea, among the Indian troops.

In Constantinople there are many cases of measles and diphtheria. The latter disease exists also in two of the four Prinkipo Islands, namely, Prinkipo and Halki, where many inhabitants of Constantinople go to pass the summer.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Under date of August 1, 1896, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows :

There were 246 deaths in this city during the week ended July 30, 1896. Forty of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 90 new cases ; 13 were caused by enteric fever, 6 by so-called pernicious fever, 2 by paludal fever, 1 by diphtheria, 10 by dysentery, 15 by enteritis, 1 by cholera infantum, 22 by smallpox, 2 by measles, 30 by tuberculosis, and 2 by pneumonia. Of these 40 deaths of yellow fever, 33 occurred among the Spanish troops in the military hospital.

FRANCE—*Nantes*.—Month of June, 1896. Estimated population, 125,757. Total deaths, 238, including enteric fever, 6 ; measles, 28, and whooping cough, 2.

Nice.—Month of June, 1896. Estimated population, 108,227. Total deaths, 127, including phthisis pulmonalis, 22, and diphtheria and croup, 1.